

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 403 981

PS 024 097

TITLE Report of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families (LCCYF) to the Minnesota Legislature, 1994.

INSTITUTION Minnesota State Legislature, St. Paul.

PUB DATE 94

NOTE 73p.

PUB TYPE Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Agency Cooperation; Agency Role; *Child Advocacy; Childhood Needs; *Children; *Child Welfare; Family (Sociological Unit); Integrated Services; *Policy Formation; Political Issues; Public Policy; Research Committees; Social Services; State Agencies; State Legislation; State Programs

IDENTIFIERS *Minnesota; State Legislatures; *State Policy

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the work of Minnesota's Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Their Families (LCCYF). The commission was established in 1991 to study state policy and legislation affecting children and their families, and to make recommendations to promote the present and future well-being of these groups. The report begins with an introduction, a vision statement, and background information on the commission. The next section presents highlights of LCCYF's work in 1994; it is followed by a narrative of LCCYF activities in 1994, including: coordination efforts; legislative improvements; consolidation of services; delivery of services; improving educational, social, and health care services; improving the practices of judicial, correctional, and social service agencies; delivery of funding; and evaluation of the need for a new cabinet level agency. This section is followed by a summary section of activities in the previous years of 1991-93. The final section, and bulk of the report, consists of eight appendixes which address: (1) the Commission Data Practices Bill; (2) excerpts of the Omnibus Data Practices Bill; (3) agendas of 1994 meetings; (4) tour schedules of family services collaboratives; (5) an executive summary of public hearings; (6) a draft of the Family Impact Checklist devised by LCCYF; (7) news articles on the commission's tours; and (8) news articles on an Inmate Survey report. (SD)

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1994

**Report of The
Legislative Commission on Children
Youth and Their Families
(LCCYF)**

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**To The
Minnesota Legislature**

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Report of The
Legislative Commission on Children
Youth and Their Families
(LCCYF)**

**To The
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INTRODUCTION

This report briefly summarizes the work of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families (LCCYF) from its inception until 1994. It then describes in more detail the work of the Commission during 1994.

VISION STATEMENT

The development of physically, intellectually, socially and emotionally healthy children is our state's top priority. To ensure this, the state shall focus on empowering every child's family. Every family shall be able to draw strength and support from its community.

To ensure Minnesota's future, the state and its communities must make a significant investment in long-term family policies that support and enhance healthy, responsible and productive individuals by:

- Developing physically, intellectually, socially and emotionally healthy children
- Preserving, strengthening and empowering families through collaboration among all state services and with other stakeholders
- Encouraging state service providers and other stakeholders to listen to families and recognize that cultural diversity is integral to the well-being of children, families and communities
- Enabling communities to provide strength and support to every child's family
- Promoting independence and stability among families through educational, economic and early intervention programs
- Developing a consensus about a realistic definition of today's family that declares the child's best interests to be paramount

BACKGROUND

The Commission on Children, Youth and their Families was created in 1991 as reported in Chapter 265, Article 8, Section 1, and codified at Minnesota Statutes Section 3.873. The Commission was established to:

- 1.) study state policy and legislation affecting children, youth and their families, and
- 2.) make recommendations about how to ensure and promote the present and future well-being of Minnesota children, youth and their families.

The Commission consists of 16 members, with representation from both Houses, both parties, and rural and metropolitan areas.

1991-1992 LCCYF Members

House Members

Jerry Bauerly
Kathleen Blatz
Richard Jefferson
Alice Johnson
Becky Kelso
Wayne Simoneau
Steve Sviggum
Kathleen Vellenga

Senate Members

Ron Dicklich
John Hottinger
Terry Johnston
Fritz Knaak
Pat Piper
Jane Ranum
Phil Riveness
Judy Traub

1992 - 1993 LCCYF Members

House Members

Jerry Bauerly
Kathleen Blatz
Richard Jefferson
Alice Johnson
Becky Kelso
Wayne Simoneau
Steve Sviggum
Kathleen Vellenga

Senate Members

Ellen Anderson
John Hottinger
Jerry Janezich
Terry Johnston
David Knutson
Ted Mondale
Pat Piper
Jane Ranum

1993-1994 LCCYF Members

House Members

Jerry Bauerly
Richard Jefferson
Alice Johnson, Vice Chair
Becky Kelso
Peggy Leppik
Wayne Simoneau
Kathleen Vellenga
(Replaced by Don Ostrom 8/24/94)
Barb Vickerman

Senate Members

Ellen Anderson
John Hottinger
Jerry Janezich
Terry Johnston
David Knutson
Gene Merriam
Pat Piper
Jane Ranum, Chair

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1994

- After having met six times with the Children's Cabinet to study governance issues related to coordinated policy making and funding for services for children and families, we published "A Shared Vision: State Level Governance Options for Children and Families Services." (The full report may be found in the appendix of "Report of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families," March 31, 1994.)
- ▶ LCCYF published its third annual progress report to the Legislature, "Report of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families" on March 31, 1994.
- For the first time since its inception in 1991, the Commission established permanent office space in Room 60 of the State Office Building, re-using surplus furniture from the Senate and House.
- Having identified information collection and sharing as one of its two major projects for 1994, the Commission organized and held a joint hearing on information issues with the Children's Cabinet and the Data Practices Subcommittees of the House and Senate.
- In response to the testimony presented by several speakers representing diverse communities, LCCYF members authored and supported a bill on information collection and sharing, introduced as SF 2359. (Appendix A.) This bill was later included in the Omnibus Data Practices Bill passed and signed into law at Chapter 618, Laws of Minnesota 1994. (LCCYF portions excerpted at Appendix B.)

Senators David Knutson and Pat Piper of the Commission were appointed to the Conference Committee for this Data Practices bill, CCRHF 2028A.

- At a number of meetings throughout the year, the Commission received reports or testimony in a several areas including, but not limited to: the Family Services and Community Based Collaboratives; Part H, Year 5 implementation; The Children's Programs Information Redesign Project; The Inmate Survey Project; The PEW Children's Initiative Grant; Office of Ombudspersons; Family Preservation and Support; Children's Services Report Card; Teen Pregnancy Prevention; and Parent Child Attachment.
- As Chair, Senator Ranum attended the "Family Re-Union III: The Role of Men in Children's Lives" conference in Tennessee which brought together over 1000 policy makers from around the country. Sen Ranum also participated in a round-table discussion with Vice President Gore.

- In order to identify major issues concerning children and families, LCCYF held two half-day public hearings. A summary of the testimony received from over sixty private citizens and individuals representing organizations was then published and over 80 copies of this report were mailed upon request.
- Consistent with the Commission's strong support of local collaborative efforts to provide a continuum of services for children and families, LCCYF and the Children's Cabinet took two all-day bus tours of Family Service and Community Based Collaborative implementation grant sites around the state.
- Commission members invited young people from the metropolitan area and greater Minnesota to participate in a panel presentation about the concerns of young people and the difficulties they encounter.
- LCCYF held an all-day working retreat and a follow-up meeting to draft a Family Impact Checklist to use when evaluating bills and agency initiatives. This draft checklist was then sent out to a number of other groups for their feedback and will be used on a trial basis during the 1995 legislative session.

NARRATIVE OF LCCYF ACTIVITIES IN 1994

The Commission was established by the 1991 Legislature to study state policy and legislation and make recommendations about how to ensure and promote the present and future well-being of Minnesota children and youth and their families, including methods for helping state and local agencies to work together.

The Legislature directed the Commission to focus its work in a number of areas. In order to work on many of these priorities, the Commission met 15 times during 1994, including two all-day bus tours to Family Service and Community Based Collaborative implementation grant sites. (Copies of the meeting summaries from each of these meetings are on file in the Legislative Reference Library. Copies of the agendas for these meetings are included in Appendix C of this report.) A description of the some of the work of the Commission in these areas follows:

1. **The Commission shall meet with the Children's Cabinet to facilitate coordination between executive and legislative authorities. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 5(f))**
 - At the end of 1993 and early 1994 Commission members met with the Children's Cabinet in six separate meetings to discuss shared visions and to agree upon core elements of a governance structure regarding policy making and funding for services for children and families. Both groups then published a joint report to the Legislature.
 - An additional meeting was held in early 1994 with the Children's Cabinet and the Data Practices sub-committees in the House and Senate on information collection and sharing. The Commission then introduced a bill to facilitate information sharing and to provide for training about the Data Practices Act.
 - LCCYF and the Children's Cabinet took two all day bus tours of several Family Service and Community Based Collaborative implementation grant sites. (Tour schedules in Appendix D) Both groups continue to work together in strong support of these collaborative initiatives.
 - The Coordinator has facilitated the working relationship between the executive and legislative authorities by meeting at least monthly with the Children's Cabinet and Sub-cabinet. The coordinator informs the Chair and Vice-chair of the Commission on issues raised by the Children's Cabinet, and reports to the Children's Cabinet on the work of the Commission.

2. The Commission shall make recommendations to the Legislature or committees to assist the Legislature in formulating legislation in order to improve legislative consideration of children and family issues and coordinate state agency programs relating to children and families. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 7(a))

- The Commission held two half day public hearings and received testimony from several individuals appearing as private citizens or representing organizations or agencies. A summary of these hearings was published and over 80 copies were mailed upon request. An Executive Summary of the report was sent to each legislator. (Appendix E)
- The Commission invited young people from around the state to participate in a panel presentation about the issues and concerns of youth.
- The second major project chosen by the Commission for 1994 was the development of a Family Impact Statement. The purpose of a Family Impact Statement is to analyze bills and agency initiatives by consistently asking critical questions, so as to evaluate the true impact upon children and families.

The Coordinator convened a working group to formulate a list of critical questions to be included in a Family Impact Statement. This group also proposed a number of ways to implement a Family Impact Statement.

At its retreat in November 1994, Commission members used the work of this group and developed and refined a draft Family Impact Checklist (See Appendix F). At the end of December 1994, we then sent this draft checklist for feedback from a number of other groups, such as: Action for Children; the Legislative Auditor; the Children's Defense Fund; Minnesota Association of Counties; the Minnesota Councils and communities of color; and other groups.

The hope is that State Departments will use this same checklist as they prepare initiatives in the future. In the long range, it is also hoped that local governance structures such as school boards, county boards, and city governments will use this checklist so that we have coordinated policy making from the local level all the way up through the state, including both the legislative and executive authorities.

It is proposed that the Family Impact Checklist will be used by Commission members:

- ▶ on legislation that they author;
- ▶ by Commission members when lobbyists and/or advocates asked for their support on other legislation; and

- by Commission members in committee hearings on other proposed bills.

After the end of the legislative session, members will reconvene to evaluate the Family Impact Checklist and to determine further implementation methods.

3. The Commission must study and report on methods of consolidating or coordinating services to improve their efficiency and effectiveness for children and families and to eliminate duplicative and overlapping services. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 7(b))

- Members of the Commission authored the Family Services and Community Based Collaboratives Legislation. The Commission received reports throughout the year on the grant application process and evaluation reports of the grantees. The Commission continues its strong support of collaborative efforts as a means to providing a continuum of services for children and families within their communities.
 - In September 1994, the Commission and the Children's Cabinet took two all-day bus tours to implementation grant sites around the state of Minnesota. Members visited family service centers and community centers, listened to service providers and governance boards, and heard from real families about how collaborating services has made access easier and services more comprehensive. (A copy of a newspaper article about one of these visits is included at Appendix G.)
 - The Chair, Vice-Chair and Coordinator of the Commission met with representatives of the PEW Charitable Trusts to support Minnesota's successful application for a \$1.5 million grant. This grant supports three local partners and the state in efforts to re-design service delivery for children and families, and establish a model for other communities around the state.
- 4. The Commission must review and evaluate the impact the classification of data has on service providers ability to meet the full range of families' needs, and report on any laws, rules or procedures that interfere with the effective delivery of community based services to children and families. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 7(b)).**
- At its retreat in 1993, the Commission identified information collection and sharing as one of its major priorities for 1994. In late January 1994, the Commission convened a joint hearing with the Children's Cabinet and the Subcommittees on Data Practices of both the House and Senate. As a result of the testimony received at this meeting, Commission members co-authored a bill on data practices that was eventually included in the Omnibus Data Practices act which was passed and signed into law.

This Commission bill accomplished three things:

- ▶ It allowed for information sharing from probation officers to schools about adjudicated juvenile offenders in order to promote the safety and well being of other students and staff within a school;
- ▶ it authorized information sharing among the partners in the Family Service and Community Based Collaboratives and the Children's Mental Health Collaboratives; and
- ▶ it directed the Department of Administration to design a training component for State Agency people, service providers, county attorneys, school boards, etc. to promote consistent understanding and implementation of the Data Practices Act in order to remove perceived barriers to information sharing. (A copy of this Commission bill is contained in Appendix F).
- In order to further the study of the data needs of service providers, the Coordinator participates in the Children's Programs Information Management Redesign Project. This is an interagency group designing a plan to address the information needs concerning children and families throughout the State.

5. The Commission must study and report on methods of improving and coordinating educational, social and health care services that assist children and families during the early childhood years. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 7(c))

- The Commission held a number of meetings which included testimony from experts about parent child attachment, Part H-Year 5 implementation, mentoring programs, parenting classes, and sliding scale child care. The collaborative legislation supported by the Commission requires a commitment by the Collaboratives to improve and coordinate services to children and family during the early childhood years.
- In addition, the Coordinator is a member of the Cornerstone Collaboratives State Advisory Committee, and the Comprehensive School and Adolescent Health Advisory Group. The focus of these groups is to coordinate services to children and families.
- The Coordinator and other Commission members participate on the planning committee convened by First Lady Susan Carlson's for a conference to be held in the fall of 1995. This conference, "From Vision to Action for Young Children and Their Families" will call together policy makers from the state and local levels to make concrete commitments to actions to support the education of children from birth through kindergarten. The Commission has been asked to co-sponsor this conference, along with Action for

Children and the Children's Cabinet.

6. **The Commission must study and report on methods of improving and coordinating the practices of judicial, correctional, and social service agencies in placing juvenile offenders and children who are in need of protective services or treatment. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 7(d))**
 - The chair of LCCYF, Senator Jane Ranum, was a member of the Supreme Court Task Force for Juvenile Justice. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994 contained many of the recommendations of this task force. The chief author of the bill was Sen. Ranum.
 - LCCYF supported the efforts of the Offices of Ombudspersons in their efforts to gain autonomy and be more effective in their advocacy for children of minority groups.
 - The Commission received the report "A Survey of Minnesota Prison Inmates: Risk and Protective Factors in Adolescence." This report was issued because of legislation authored by Commission members: Senators Ellen Anderson and Jane Ranum. (Articles about this hearing are copied in Appendix H). This report highlights the implications of the presence of risk and resiliency factors in the lives of young people.
 - The Commission Coordinator is a member of the State Advisory Committee for Family Preservation and Support Services. This Committee submitted a successful grant application for \$655,358 from the Federal Government under Title IV-B, Subpart 2 of the Social Security Act. The receipt of this grant will continue a planning process to identify and change family support services throughout Minnesota. The emphasis will be to support all families to prevent crises and to preserve families who are in crisis in order to prevent out of home placement of children.
7. **The Commission and the Children's Cabinet must study and make joint recommendations on a state level governance structure to deliver funding and coordinate policy for children and their families, including an evaluation of the need for a new cabinet level agency for children. (Minn. Stat. section 3.873, subd. 6 and 7(f))**
 - The joint report, "A Shared Vision: State Level Governance Options for Children and Family Services" was presented to the legislature in March, 1994.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN PREVIOUS YEARS

1991

- The Commission was created by statute in 1991. Its first meeting was held September 23, where Representative Alice Johnson was elected as the Commission's first chair and Senator Judy Traub was elected vice chair.
- At subsequent meetings the Commission received presentations from a number of people about such topics as trends in criminal justice and corrections; the ongoing work of the Action for Children Commission; Cities in Schools Inc.; Itasca Center Joining Forces Project; and a report by the Congressional Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families about early intervention cost savings.
- At the end of 1991, the Commission, the Center for Early Education and Development, the United Way, and the National Conference of State Legislatures co-sponsored a two-day workshop on December 10th and 11th. Over 125 public and private sector experts, service recipients, and legislators took part in identifying strengths and weaknesses of the children's service networks, and proposed modifications to remedy the weaknesses. (A more complete description of this two-day workshop may be found in "Progress Report of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families to the Minnesota Legislature," February 25, 1992.)

1992

- Proceeding from the workshop held the previous December, Commission members formulated a Vision Statement which defines the role of the Commission and the State in meeting the needs of Minnesota children and their families. The Commission then sent its first progress report to the Legislature.
- Throughout the year, LCCYF was an access point for citizens and organizations interested in issues related to children, youth and their families. LCCYF supported the Governor's Action for Children Commission and its staff in the successful application for a PEW Charitable Trust Planning Grant.

1993

- Early in the year, Commission members met with Sid Gardner to learn more about collaborative efforts throughout the country.
- LCCYF and the Minnesota Coalition of Family Organizations (MnCOFO) co-sponsored a forum for the House and Senate entitled: "Our Children, Our Families, Our Future; What is the Cost of Failure?"
- LCCYF made its second annual report to the Legislature and elected Senator Jane Ranum as chair and Representative Alice Johnson as vice-chair.
- Members of the Commission authored and actively promoted passage of the Family Services and Community Based Collaboratives Legislation (Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 121.8355).
- After securing an appropriation from the Legislature, LCCYF embarked on an extensive search for a staff person. Ann McCaughan was hired as coordinator and commenced employment November 1, 1993. The Commission established a temporary office in Room 55 of the State Office Building.
- Throughout the year, Commission members supported the efforts of staff of the Children's Cabinet in preparation of the grant application from the PEW Charitable Trust.
- The 1993 Legislature mandated that LCCYF and the Children's Cabinet were to jointly study and make recommendations regarding a state level governance structure to deliver funding and coordinate policy making for children and their families. These studies and recommendations were also to include an evaluation of the need for a new cabinet level agency for children.

LCCYF and the Children's Cabinet entered into a contract to share a temporary staff person to facilitate this joint study. The Commission and the Children's Cabinet held six joint meetings including two all-day retreats to study these issues and then published a joint report to the Minnesota Legislature.

- Leadership from LCCYF met with representatives from the Minnesota Councils to listen to some of the concerns of children with special needs or who are under-represented to learn ways to be more inclusive.

- On November 30, 1993, LCCYF held an all-day retreat to discuss the purpose of the Commission and choose priorities for 1994. Commission members chose two major priorities for 1994:
 - ▶ For Legislative Action: improve communication between families and systems through reform of data practices and information systems;
 - ▶ For long range planning: research the concept of Family Impact Statements and develop guidelines for use in Minnesota.

(A complete summary of the retreat is included in the appendix of "The Report of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families to the Minnesota Legislature" dated March 31, 1994.)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Senators Ranum, Anderson, Hottinger, Johnston and Knutson
introduced--

S.F. No. 2359 Referred to the Committee on Crime Prevention

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to information practices; providing for
3 release of certain information on juvenile offenders
4 to schools and victims; limiting release of records;
5 requiring schools to designate juvenile liaison
6 officers; providing for the preparation of an
7 information policy training plan; appropriating money;
8 amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 13.84,
9 subdivision 5a; and 260.161, subdivision 2, and by
10 adding subdivisions; Minnesota Statutes 1993
11 Supplement, section 260.161, subdivision 3; proposing
12 coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 123.

13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

14 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.84,
15 subdivision 5a, is amended to read:

16 Subd. 5a. [PUBLIC BENEFIT DATA.] (a) The responsible
17 authority or its designee of a parole or probation authority or
18 correctional agency may release private or confidential court
19 services data related to: (1) criminal acts to any law
20 enforcement agency, if necessary for law enforcement purposes;
21 and (2) criminal acts or delinquent acts to the victims of
22 criminal or delinquent acts to the extent that the data are
23 necessary for the victim to assert the victim's legal right to
24 restitution. ~~in-the-case-of-delinquent-acts,-the-data-that-may~~
25 ~~be-released-include-only-the-juvenile's-name,-address,-date-of~~
26 ~~birth,-and-place-of-employment,-the-name-and-address-of-the~~
27 ~~juvenile's-parents-or-guardians,-and-the-factual-part-of-police~~
28 ~~reports-related-to-the-investigation-of-the-delinquent-act-~~

29 (b) A parole or probation authority, a correctional agency,

1 or agencies that provide correctional services under contract to
2 a correctional agency may release to a law enforcement agency
3 the following data on defendants, parolees, or probationers:
4 current address, dates of entrance to and departure from agency
5 programs, and dates and times of any absences, both authorized
6 and unauthorized, from a correctional program.

7 (c) The responsible authority or its designee of a juvenile
8 correctional agency may release private or confidential court
9 services data to a victim of a delinquent act to the extent the
10 data are necessary to enable the victim to assert the victim's
11 right to request notice of release under section 611A.06. The
12 data that may be released include only the name, home address,
13 and placement site of a juvenile who has been placed in a
14 juvenile correctional facility as a result of a delinquent act.

15 Sec. 2. [123.755] [JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS.]

16 Subdivision 1. [DESIGNATION.] A school district shall
17 designate one or more employees within the district to act as a
18 juvenile liaison officer under subdivision 2. The district may
19 designate a juvenile liaison officer for the entire district or
20 for one or more schools within the district, or may request the
21 principal of a school to designate a juvenile liaison officer
22 within that school. The district shall maintain a list of the
23 juvenile liaison officers who have been designated within the
24 district and the schools that are under their jurisdiction.

25 Subd. 2. [DUTIES.] The juvenile liaison officer shall:

26 (1) receive information on juvenile offenders from
27 probation officers and law enforcement agencies in accordance
28 with section 260.161, subdivisions 1b and 3, paragraph (e);

29 (2) control dissemination of information received under
30 clause (1) to ensure that it is accessible to other individuals
31 in the school system only to the extent necessary for the
32 security and safety of the school, students, and staff, or for
33 the provision of special services for the juvenile or a victim
34 who is a student or staff member of the school; and

35 (3) provide information to probation officers and law
36 enforcement agencies to the extent permitted under section 13.32

1 and other applicable law.

2 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, is
3 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

4 Subd. 1b. [RECORD OF ADJUDICATION; NOTICE TO SCHOOL.] (a)
5 A juvenile probation officer shall forward the information
6 specified in paragraph (b) to the juvenile liaison officer for a
7 juvenile's school if the juvenile has been adjudicated
8 delinquent for committing an act on the school's property or an
9 act:

10 (1) that would be a violation of section 609.185; 609.19;
11 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.21; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223;
12 609.2231; 609.224; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.342;
13 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3451; 609.498; 609.561; 609.582,
14 subdivision 1 or 2; 609.713; or 609.749, if committed by an
15 adult;

16 (2) that would be a violation of section 152.021,
17 subdivision 1; 152.022, subdivision 1; 152.023, subdivision 1;
18 152.024, subdivision 1; 152.025, subdivision 1; or 152.027,
19 subdivision 1, if committed by an adult; or

20 (3) that involved the use of a dangerous weapon as defined
21 in section 609.02, subdivision 6.

22 (b) The information to be forwarded to the school under
23 paragraph (a) includes:

24 (1) type of offense and jurisdiction where it was
25 committed;

26 (2) names of other students in the school adjudicated for
27 the same incident;

28 (3) name of the probation officer; and

29 (4) other information only to the extent the probation
30 officer has reason to believe that release of the information is
31 necessary to ensure the safety of the school, students, or
32 staff, or to provide for the needs of the juvenile or a victim
33 who is a student or staff member of the school.

34 The victim's identity may be included only if the victim is
35 a student or staff member of the school.

36 (c) The probation officer shall maintain a record of

1 information released under this subdivision and the basis for
2 the release.

3 (d) The criminal and juvenile justice information policy
4 group, in consultation with representatives of probation
5 officers and educators, shall prepare standard forms for use by
6 probation officers in forwarding information to schools under
7 this subdivision and in maintaining a record of the information
8 that is released.

9 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161,
10 subdivision 2, is amended to read:

11 Subd. 2. [PUBLIC INSPECTION LIMITATIONS.] Except as
12 otherwise provided in this subdivision-and-in-subdivision
13 § section, and except for legal records arising from proceedings
14 that are public under section 260.155, subdivision 1, none of
15 the records of the juvenile court and none of the records
16 relating to an appeal from a nonpublic juvenile court
17 proceeding, except the written appellate opinion, shall be open
18 to public inspection or their contents disclosed except (a) by
19 order of a court or (b) as required by sections 245A.04,
20 611A.03, 611A.04, 611A.06, and 629.73. The records of juvenile
21 probation officers and county home schools are records of the
22 court for the purposes of this subdivision. Court services data
23 relating to delinquent acts that are contained in records of the
24 juvenile court may be released as allowed under section 13.84,
25 subdivision 5a. This subdivision applies to all proceedings
26 under this chapter, including appeals from orders of the
27 juvenile court, except that this subdivision does not apply to
28 proceedings under section 260.255, 260.261, or 260.315 when the
29 proceeding involves an adult defendant. The court shall
30 maintain the confidentiality of adoption files and records in
31 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to adoptions.
32 In juvenile court proceedings any report or social history
33 furnished to the court shall be open to inspection by the
34 attorneys of record and the guardian ad litem a reasonable time
35 before it is used in connection with any proceeding before the
36 court.

1 When a judge of a juvenile court, or duly authorized agent
2 of the court, determines under a proceeding under this chapter
3 that a child has violated a state or local law, ordinance, or
4 regulation pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle on
5 streets and highways, except parking violations, the judge or
6 agent shall immediately report the violation to the commissioner
7 of public safety. The report must be made on a form provided by
8 the department of public safety and must contain the information
9 required under section 169.95.

10 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section
11 260.161, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

12 Subd. 3. [PEACE OFFICER RECORDS OF CHILDREN.] (a) Except
13 for records relating to an offense where proceedings are public
14 under section 260.155, subdivision 1, peace officers' records of
15 children who are or may be delinquent or who may be engaged in
16 criminal acts shall be kept separate from records of persons 18
17 years of age or older and are private data but shall be
18 disseminated: (1) by order of the juvenile court, (2) as
19 required by section 126.036, (3) as authorized under section
20 13.82, subdivision 2, (4) to the child or the child's parent or
21 guardian unless disclosure of a record would interfere with an
22 ongoing investigation, or (5) as provided in paragraph (d).
23 Except as provided in paragraph (c), no photographs of a child
24 taken into custody may be taken without the consent of the
25 juvenile court unless the child is alleged to have violated
26 section 169.121 or 169.129. Peace officers' records containing
27 data about children who are victims of crimes or witnesses to
28 crimes must be administered consistent with section 13.82,
29 subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 10. Any person violating any of the
30 provisions of this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

31 In the case of computerized records maintained about
32 juveniles by peace officers, the requirement of this subdivision
33 that records about juveniles must be kept separate from adult
34 records does not mean that a law enforcement agency must keep
35 its records concerning juveniles on a separate computer system.
36 Law enforcement agencies may keep juvenile records on the same

1 computer as adult records and may use a common index to access
2 both juvenile and adult records so long as the agency has in
3 place procedures that keep juvenile records in a separate place
4 in computer storage and that comply with the special data
5 retention and other requirements associated with protecting data
6 on juveniles.

7 (b) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the exchange of
8 information by law enforcement agencies if the exchanged
9 information is pertinent and necessary to the requesting agency
10 in initiating, furthering, or completing a criminal
11 investigation.

12 (c) A photograph may be taken of a child taken into custody
13 pursuant to section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (b), provided
14 that the photograph must be destroyed when the child reaches the
15 age of 19 years. The commissioner of corrections may photograph
16 juveniles whose legal custody is transferred to the
17 commissioner. Photographs of juveniles authorized by this
18 paragraph may be used only for institution management purposes,
19 case supervision by parole agents, and to assist law enforcement
20 agencies to apprehend juvenile offenders. The commissioner
21 shall maintain photographs of juveniles in the same manner as
22 juvenile court records and names under this section.

23 (d) Traffic investigation reports are open to inspection by
24 a person who has sustained physical harm or economic loss as a
25 result of the traffic accident. Identifying information on
26 juveniles who are parties to traffic accidents may be disclosed
27 as authorized under section 13.82, subdivision 4, and accident
28 reports required under section 169.09 may be released under
29 section 169.09, subdivision 13, unless the information would
30 identify a juvenile who was taken into custody or who is
31 suspected of committing an offense that would be a crime if
32 committed by an adult, or would associate a juvenile with the
33 offense, and the offense is not a minor traffic offense under
34 section 260.193.

35 (e) A law enforcement agency may notify the juvenile
36 liaison officer for a juvenile's school of an incident occurring

1 within the agency's jurisdiction if the agency has probable
2 cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense that
3 would be a crime if committed as an adult, that the victim of
4 the offense is a student or staff member of the school, and that
5 notice to the school is reasonably necessary for the protection
6 of the victim.

7 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, is
8 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

9 Subd. 5. [FURTHER RELEASE OF RECORDS.] A person who
10 receives access to juvenile court or peace officer records of
11 children that are not accessible to the public may not release
12 or disclose the records to any other person except as authorized
13 by law. This subdivision does not apply to the child who is the
14 subject of the records or the child's parent or guardian.

15 Sec. 7. [INFORMATION POLICY TRAINING PLAN.]

16 Subdivision 1. [GENERAL.] The commissioner of
17 administration is responsible for the preparation of a plan for
18 training state and local government officials and employees on
19 data practices laws and procedures and other information policy
20 statutes, including official records and records management
21 statutes. The plan must include training models for state
22 agencies, counties, cities, school districts, higher education
23 agencies, and human service agencies. The plan must focus on
24 the development of broad-based training expertise and
25 responsibility for training within these entities. The plan
26 must be developed in consultation with representatives of these
27 entities, including:

28 (1) information policy council, commissioner of employee
29 relations, and attorney general;

30 (2) association of counties, county attorneys council, and
31 counties insurance trust;

32 (3) league of Minnesota cities, city attorneys association,
33 and cities insurance trust;

34 (4) school boards association and council of school
35 attorneys;

36 (5) higher education agencies, University of Minnesota, and

1 university attorneys' office; and

2 (6) commissioner of human services, county human service
3 agencies, and private nonprofit agencies that provide social
4 services.

5 Subd. 2. [MODELS.] The training models developed under
6 subdivision 1 must:

7 (1) identify training needs within each group of entities,
8 including the need for mandatory training for certain positions
9 and continuing as well as initial training requirements;

10 (2) provide for assignment of training responsibility
11 within the entities and procedures for training; and

12 (3) provide for training resources, including the use of
13 electronic communications and other forms of technology,
14 audiovisual materials, and the development of written materials
15 and standard forms, such as consent forms.

16 Subd. 3. [REPORT.] The commissioner of administration
17 shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1995, with the
18 results of the plan prepared under this section and any other
19 recommendations for information policy training.

20 Sec. 8. [APPROPRIATION.]

21 \$..... is appropriated from the general fund to the
22 commissioner of administration for the purpose of preparing the
23 training plan under section 7, for providing information policy
24 training for state and local officials and employees, and for
25 making grants to local governments for information policy
26 training.

27 Sec. 9. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

28 Sections 2 and 3 are effective January 1, 1995.

APPENDIX B

1 and (2) criminal acts or delinquent acts to the victims of
2 criminal or delinquent acts to the extent that the data are
3 necessary for the victim to assert the victim's legal right to
4 restitution. ~~in-the-case-of-delinquent-acts,-the-data-that-may~~
5 ~~be-released-include-only-the-juvenile's-name,-address,-date-of~~
6 ~~birth,-and-place-of-employment,-the-name-and-address-of-the~~
7 ~~juvenile's-parents-or-guardians,-and-the-factual-part-of-police~~
8 ~~reports-related-to-the-investigation-of-the-delinquent-act,-~~

9 (b) A parole or probation authority, a correctional agency,
10 or agencies that provide correctional services under contract to
11 a correctional agency may release to a law enforcement agency
12 the following data on defendants, parolees, or probationers:
13 current address, dates of entrance to and departure from agency
14 programs, and dates and times of any absences, both authorized
15 and unauthorized, from a correctional program.

16 (c) The responsible authority or its designee of a juvenile
17 correctional agency may release private or confidential court
18 services data to a victim of a delinquent act to the extent the
19 data are necessary to enable the victim to assert the victim's
20 right to request notice of release under section 611A.06. The
21 data that may be released include only the name, home address,
22 and placement site of a juvenile who has been placed in a
23 juvenile correctional facility as a result of a delinquent act.

24 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.99,
25 subdivision 79, is amended to read:

26 Subd. 79. [PEACE OFFICERS, COURT SERVICES, AND CORRECTIONS
27 RECORDS OF JUVENILES.] Inspection and maintenance of juvenile
28 records held by police and the commissioner of corrections are
29 governed by section 260.161, subdivision 3. Disclosure to
30 school officials of court services data on juveniles adjudicated
31 delinquent is governed by section 260.161, subdivision 1b.

32 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section
33 121.8355, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

34 Subd. 3a. [INFORMATION SHARING.] (a) The school district,
35 county, and public health entity members of a family services
36 collaborative may inform each other as to whether an individual

1 or family is being served by the member, without the consent of
2 the subject of the data. If further information sharing is
3 necessary in order for the collaborative to carry out duties
4 under subdivision 2 or 3, the collaborative may share data if
5 the individual, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 8,
6 gives written informed consent. Data on individuals shared
7 under this subdivision retain the original classification as
8 defined under section 13.02, as to each member of the
9 collaborative with whom the data is shared.

10 (b) If a federal law or regulation impedes information
11 sharing that is necessary in order for a collaborative to carry
12 out duties under subdivision 2 or 3, the appropriate state
13 agencies shall seek a waiver or exemption from the applicable
14 law or regulation.

15 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section
16 144.335, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

17 Subd. 3a. [PATIENT CONSENT TO RELEASE OF RECORDS;
18 LIABILITY.] (a) A provider, or a person who receives health
19 records from a provider, may not release a patient's health
20 records to a person without a signed and dated consent from the
21 patient or the patient's legally authorized representative
22 authorizing the release, unless the release is specifically
23 authorized by law. Except as provided in paragraph (c), a
24 consent is valid for one year or for a lesser period specified
25 in the consent or for a different period provided by law.

26 (b) This subdivision does not prohibit the release of
27 health records for a medical emergency when the provider is
28 unable to obtain the patient's consent due to the patient's
29 condition or the nature of the medical emergency.

30 (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if a patient explicitly
31 gives informed consent to the release of health records for the
32 purposes and pursuant to the restrictions in clauses (1) and
33 (2), the consent does not expire after one year for:

34 (1) the release of health records to a provider who is
35 being advised or consulted with in connection with the current
36 treatment of the patient;

1 purpose of facilitating a firearms background check under
2 section 624.7131, 624.7132, or 624.714. The information to be
3 provided is limited to whether the person has been committed
4 under chapter 253B and, if so, the type of commitment.

5 Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section
6 245.493, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

7 Subd. 3. [INFORMATION SHARING.] (a) The members of a local
8 children's mental health collaborative may share data on
9 individuals being served by the collaborative or its members if
10 the individual, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 8,
11 gives written informed consent and the information sharing is
12 necessary in order for the collaborative to carry out duties
13 under subdivision 2. Data on individuals shared under this
14 subdivision retain the original classification as defined under
15 section 13.02, as to each member of the collaborative with whom
16 the data is shared.

17 (b) If a federal law or regulation impedes information
18 sharing that is necessary in order for a collaborative to carry
19 out duties under subdivision 2, the appropriate state agencies
20 shall attempt to get a waiver or exemption from the applicable
21 law or regulation.

22 Sec. 28. [253B.091] [REPORTING JUDICIAL COMMITMENTS
23 INVOLVING PRIVATE TREATMENT PROGRAMS OR FACILITIES.]

24 Notwithstanding section 253B.23, subdivision 9, when a
25 committing court judicially commits a proposed patient to a
26 treatment program or facility other than a state-operated
27 program or facility, the court shall report the commitment to
28 the commissioner of human services for purposes of providing
29 commitment information for firearm background checks under
30 section 245.041.

31 Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 253B.23,
32 subdivision 4, is amended to read:

33 Subd. 4. [IMMUNITY.] All persons acting in good faith,
34 upon either actual knowledge or information thought by them to
35 be reliable, who act pursuant to any provision of this chapter
36 or who procedurally or physically assist in the commitment of

1 any individual, pursuant to this chapter, are not subject to any
2 civil or criminal liability under this chapter. Any privilege
3 otherwise existing between patient and physician or-between,
4 patient and examiner, or patient and social worker, is waived as
5 to any physician or, examiner, or social worker who provides
6 information with respect to a patient pursuant to any provision
7 of this chapter.

8 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 256.0361, is
9 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

10 Subd. 3. [EVALUATION DATA.] The commissioner may access
11 data maintained by the department of jobs and training under
12 sections 268.03 to 268.231 for the purpose of evaluating the
13 Minnesota family investment plan for persons randomly assigned
14 to a test or comparison group as part of the evaluation. This
15 subdivision authorizes access to data concerning the three years
16 before the time of random assignment for persons randomly
17 assigned to a test or comparison group and data concerning the
18 five years after random assignment.

19 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, is
20 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

21 Subd. 1b. [DISPOSITION ORDER; COPY TO SCHOOL.] (a) If a
22 juvenile is enrolled in school, the juvenile's probation officer
23 shall transmit a copy of the court's disposition order to the
24 principal or chief administrative officer of the juvenile's
25 school if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for
26 committing an act on the school's property or an act:

27 (1) that would be a violation of section 609.185
28 (first-degree murder); 609.19 (second-degree murder); 609.195
29 (third-degree murder); 609.20 (first-degree manslaughter);
30 609.205 (second-degree manslaughter); 609.21 (criminal vehicular
31 homicide and injury); 609.221 (first-degree assault); 609.222
32 (second-degree assault); 609.223 (third-degree assault);
33 609.2231 (fourth-degree assault); 609.224 (fifth-degree
34 assault); 609.24 (simple robbery); 609.245 (aggravated robbery);
35 609.25 (kidnapping); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.342
36 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.343 (second-degree

1 criminal sexual conduct); 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual
2 conduct); 609.345 (fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct);
3 609.3451 (fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.498
4 (tampering with a witness); 609.561 (first-degree arson);
5 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2 (burglary); 609.713 (terroristic
6 threats); or 609.749 (harassment and stalking), if committed by
7 an adult;

8 (2) that would be a violation of section 152.021
9 (first-degree controlled substance crime); 152.022
10 (second-degree controlled substance crime); 152.023
11 (third-degree controlled substance crime); 152.024
12 (fourth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.025
13 (fifth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.0261 (importing a
14 controlled substance); or 152.027 (other controlled substance
15 offenses), if committed by an adult; or

16 (3) that involved the possession or use of a dangerous
17 weapon as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6.

18 When a disposition order is transmitted under this
19 paragraph, the probation officer shall notify the juvenile's
20 parent or legal guardian that the disposition order has been
21 shared with the juvenile's school.

22 (b) The disposition order must be accompanied by a notice
23 to the school that the school may obtain additional information
24 from the juvenile's probation officer with the consent of the
25 juvenile or the juvenile's parents, as applicable. The
26 disposition order must be maintained in the student's permanent
27 education record but may not be released outside of the school
28 district or educational entity, other than to another school
29 district or educational entity to which the juvenile is
30 transferring. Notwithstanding section 138.17, the disposition
31 order must be destroyed when the juvenile graduates from the
32 school or at the end of the academic year when the juvenile
33 reaches age 23, whichever date is earlier.

34 (c) The juvenile's probation officer shall maintain a
35 record of disposition orders released under this subdivision and
36 the basis for the release.

1 (d) The criminal and juvenile justice information policy
2 group, in consultation with representatives of probation
3 officers and educators, shall prepare standard forms for use by
4 juvenile probation officers in forwarding information to schools
5 under this subdivision and in maintaining a record of the
6 information that is released.

7 (e) As used in this subdivision, "school" means a public or
8 private elementary, middle, or secondary school.

9 Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161,
10 subdivision 2, is amended to read:

11 Subd. 2. [PUBLIC INSPECTION LIMITATIONS.] Except as
12 otherwise provided in this subdivision-and-in-subdivision
13 ± section, and except for legal records arising from proceedings
14 that are public under section 260.155, subdivision 1, none of
15 the records of the juvenile court and none of the records
16 relating to an appeal from a nonpublic juvenile court
17 proceeding, except the written appellate opinion, shall be open
18 to public inspection or their contents disclosed except (a) by
19 order of a court or (b) as required by sections 245A.04,
20 611A.03, 611A.04, 611A.06, and 629.73. The records of juvenile
21 probation officers and county home schools are records of the
22 court for the purposes of this subdivision. Court services data
23 relating to delinquent acts that are contained in records of the
24 juvenile court may be released as allowed under section 13.84,
25 subdivision 5a. This subdivision applies to all proceedings
26 under this chapter, including appeals from orders of the
27 juvenile court, except that this subdivision does not apply to
28 proceedings under section 260.255, 260.261, or 260.315 when the
29 proceeding involves an adult defendant. The court shall
30 maintain the confidentiality of adoption files and records in
31 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to adoptions.
32 In juvenile court proceedings any report or social history
33 furnished to the court shall be open to inspection by the
34 attorneys of record and the guardian ad litem a reasonable time
35 before it is used in connection with any proceeding before the
36 court.

1 the applicant maintained by the commissioner of human services,
2 to the extent that the information relates to the applicant's
3 eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style
4 assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1;

5 (4) a statement by the applicant that the applicant is not
6 prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or
7 semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

8 (5) a recent color photograph of the applicant.

9 The application shall be signed and dated by the applicant. The
10 statement under clause (3) must comply with any applicable
11 requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections
12 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol
13 or drug abuse patient records.

14 Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.714,
15 subdivision 4, is amended to read:

16 Subd. 4. [INVESTIGATION.] The application authority shall
17 check criminal records, histories, and warrant information on
18 each applicant through the Minnesota Crime Information System.
19 The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment
20 information from the commissioner of human services as provided
21 in section 245.041.

22 Sec. 47. Laws 1990, chapter 566, section 9, as amended by
23 Laws 1992, chapter 569, section 36, is amended to read:

24 Sec. 9. [REPEALER.]

25 Section 2 is repealed effective July 31, 1994 1995.

26 Sec. 48. [INFORMATION POLICY TRAINING PLAN.]

27 Subdivision 1. [GENERAL.] The commissioner of
28 administration is responsible for the preparation of a plan for
29 training state and local government officials and employees on
30 data practices laws and procedures and other information policy
31 statutes, including official records and records management
32 statutes. The plan must include training models for state
33 agencies, counties, cities, school districts, higher education
34 agencies, and human service agencies. The plan must focus on
35 the development of broad-based training expertise and
36 responsibility for training within these entities. The plan

1 must be developed in consultation with representatives of these
2 entities, including:

3 (1) information policy council, commissioner of employee
4 relations, and attorney general;

5 (2) association of counties, county attorneys' council, and
6 counties insurance trust;

7 (3) league of Minnesota cities, city attorneys'
8 association, and cities insurance trust;

9 (4) school board association, council of school attorneys,
10 and school board association insurance trust;

11 (5) higher education agencies, University of Minnesota, and
12 university attorneys' office; and

13 (6) commissioner of human services, county human service
14 agencies, and private nonprofit agencies that provide social
15 services.

16 Subd. 2. [MODELS.] The training models developed under
17 subdivision 1 must:

18 (1) identify training needs within each group of entities,
19 including the need for mandatory training for certain positions
20 and continuing as well as initial training requirements;

21 (2) provide for assignment of training responsibility
22 within the entities and procedures for training; and

23 (3) provide for training resources, including the use of
24 electronic communications and other forms of technology,
25 audiovisual materials, and the development of written materials
26 and standard forms, such as consent forms.

27 Subd. 3. [REPORT.] The commissioner of administration
28 shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1995, with the
29 results of the plan prepared under this section and any other
30 recommendations for information policy training.

31 Sec. 49. [APPROPRIATION.]

32 \$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
33 commissioner of administration for the purpose of preparing the
34 training plan under section 48.

35 Sec. 50. [EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.]

36 Sections 18, 19, 24, 25, and 27, are effective the day

APPENDIX C



Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-1201
(612) 282-6289 • TDD (612) 296-9896 • FAX (612) 296-1321

Tuesday, January 4, 1994
8:30 - 10:00 a.m.
302 Centennial Building

A G E N D A

1. Call to order
2. Continued discussion of State Level Governance Revised Core Elements not yet agreed upon or fully defined, as circulated with the agenda and minutes from 12/15/93 joint retreat.
 - A. Core element # 1. A formal role for key private, private non-profit, and client/consumer representatives in decision making. What should be the role of the private sector in decision-making and how to include diversity of representation?
 - B. Core element # 7. Clear guidelines and agreements on the extent to which initiative savings can and will be reinvested in capacity expansion (particularly those generated outside of the child and family system - e.g., adult corrections). Should this element be deleted?
 - C. Core element # 10. The authority to participate in (or possibly assume responsibility for) labor management and collective bargaining and to affect training, recruitment, and work standards across systems. What to do with this element?
3. What happens from here? Further study by a working sub-group or the kind of interim governance structure as described in PEW application? What is the coordinator's role in continuing work with Cabinet?
4. Meeting on information sharing with data privacy sub-committees of house and senate on January 25, 1994 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
5. Set regular meeting time:
 - A. Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
 - B. Mondays, 11-12 a.m.
 - C. Mondays, 9-10 a.m.
6. Adjourn to joint retreat with Children's Cabinet in room 301.





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JOINT HEARING ON INFORMATION COLLECTION AND SHARING

CO-SPONSORED BY

HOUSE AND SENATE SUBCOMMITTEES ON DATA PRACTICES,
THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND THEIR FAMILIES
with THE CHILDREN'S CABINET,
by special invitation.

Tuesday, January 25, 1994
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Room 200, State Office Building

AGENDA

- I. Introduction
- II. Importance of Information Sharing and Collection.
- III. Barriers: Real barriers protect personal privacy rights;
perceived barriers prohibit effective delivery of services.
Ann McCaughan, Coordinator, Legislative Commission on
Children, Youth, and Their Families
- IV. Concerns of Communities of Color
Patricia Ray, Ombudsperson for Families
- V. Removing barriers to legitimate information sharing
Don Gemberling, Public Information Policy Analysis Div.
- VI. Reports from groups working on information collection/sharing

Findings from Juvenile Justice, Gender Bias and Racial
Bias Task Force Reports
Sue Dosal, State Court Administrator

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force
Dale Good, Information Systems, Supreme Court

Children's Mental Health Integrated Fund Task Force, Data
Practices Act Work Group
Mary Jo Verschay, Department of Human Services

Interagency Data Systems Workgroup
Donna Peterson, Mn. Dept. of Health, Part H.



Joint hearing on information collection and sharing
January 25, 1994

Data Exchange Committee
Michael Jordan, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Safety

Dakota County Fast Forward, A Project of the Economic
Self Sufficiency Council
Susan Askelin, Project Coordinator

Juvenile Law Center of Minnesota
Jay Wilkenson, President

Criminal Justice Information Reform, Juvenile Crime
Mark Shields, Attorney General's Office

VII. Reports from groups working on systems design for information
management

Information Policy Office
Anne Bentley

Children's Data Base and Information Planning Group from
PEW application
Martin Curley, Minnesota Planning

Social Services Information System
Beth Holmgren, Systems Integration, Dept. of Human
Services

VIII. Examples of Barriers.

Minnesota Food Service Association
Mary Matthew

Sonja Kerr, Attorney in Private Practice
Judy Burstein

IX. Summary and adjourn



Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

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Wednesday, February 16, 1994
9:00 a.m. to noon
Room 15, Capitol

A G E N D A

I. Commission Business

A. Approval of minutes and meeting summaries

1. LCCYF meetings 10/7/93 and 1/4/94
2. Joint meetings: 10/7/93, 11/1/93, 11/9/93,
12/6/93, 12/15/93, 12/28/93, 1/4/94.

B. Appoint member to sit on Information Policy Group

C. Update from Coordinator

1. Material handouts from 1/25/94 meeting
2. Draft by-laws (and mention report)
3. Meeting with Congressional Delegation
4. Family Impact Statements
5. Budget

D. Ongoing business

1. Report on Collaborative Grants - Barbara Yates
2. House and senate staff report
Jayne Rankin and Mark Fermanich

II. Emerging Legislative Issues in 1994

A. Follow-up to Information Collection and Sharing Gemberling, Draft bill & Fermanich memo

B. Part H, Year Five Implementation - Introduction by Barbara Nerness and Ann Schluter. Presentation by Donna Petersen (Health) & Sarah Thorson (parent representative on Gov. Inter Agency Coord. Council on Early Childhood Intervention)

C. Sliding Scale Child Care Mark Andrew, Hennepin County Board Polly Keppel, Child Care Works

D. Other

1. Inmate Survey - Jane Ranum
2. NEXT MEETINGS: MARCH 8 AND 15, 6:30 p.m., ROOM 15





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-1201
(612) 282-6289 • TDD (612) 296-9896 • FAX (612) 296-1321

Tuesday, March 8, 1994
6:30 p.m.
Room 15, Capitol

REVISED AGENDA

1. Draft amendment to Data Practices Act

Sen. Jane Ranum

2. Legislation regarding the Office of Ombudspersons
H.F. 2307

Ann Hill, Ombudsperson for African American Families
Jan Lindstrom, Ombudsperson for American Indian Families
Patricia Ray, Ombudsperson for Spanish Speaking Families
Mao Yang, Ombudsperson for Asian Pacific Families

3. Legislation regarding undocumented persons
Amendment to the Omnibus Health & Human Services bill

Roseann S. Eshbach, Legal Services Advocacy Project
Luz Frias, Centro Legal, Inc.

4. Announcements and adjourn

Next meeting - March 15, 6:30 p.m.?

Both reports being printed, will send to each member for review

Sliding Scale Child Care resolution?

1994 Commission Priorities: Information Collection and Sharing
Family Impact Statements





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-1201
(612) 282-6289 • TDD (612) 296-9896 • FAX (612) 296-1321

Tuesday, March 15, 1994

6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Room 112, Capitol

A G E N D A

1. MAXIS - Tom Watson of Grant Thornton
2. Children's Data Base - Linda Kohl of Minnesota Planning
3. Lessons Learned From Part H Data Study: Global Implications
-Jerry Jeschke
4. Announcements and adjourn

1994 Commission Priorities: Information Collection and Sharing
Family Impact Statements





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-1201
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Tuesday, May 31, 1994
9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Room 15, Capitol

A G E N D A

I. Coordinator's Report - Ann McCaughan

Comprehensive School Programming
Family Preservation and Support
Legislative summary

II. PEW update - Susan Roth

III. Information Collection and Sharing

- A. Children's InterAgency Technical Assistance (CHITA):
Information Needs of Family Service Collaboratives -
Denise Revels Robinson
- B. St. Paul Children's Initiative
Information Systems Committee - Jerry Timian, co-chair
- C. Children's Data Base - Eileen McCormack
- D. Kid's Report Card - Richard Fong

IV. Business

1994 Commission Priorities: Information Sharing and Collection
Family Impact Statements





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Wednesday, June 29, 1994
10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Room 15, Capitol

REVISED AGENDA

- I. Children's Services Report Card - Richard Fong
- II. Data Practices Training Model - Don Gemberling
- III. Business
 - A. Coordinator's Report - Ann McCaughan
 - B. Report of the Chair - Sen. Jane Ranum

1994 Commission Priorities: Information Sharing and Collection
Family Impact Statements





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-1201
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PUBLIC HEARING

Thursday, August 11
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Room 5, State Office Building

ORDER OF SPEAKERS

9:00	Paula Beugen Minnesota Office of Volunteer Services
9:08	Yvette Oldendorf Working Opportunities for Women
9:16	Ellie Webster Family and Children's Services
9:24	Nancy Bauer Becker County Children's Initiative
9:32	Sharon Muret-Wagstaff Department of Pediatrics
9:40	Fran Hesch
9:48	Ron Henderson Brown County Family Services
9:56	Dr. Albert V. de Leon Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans
10:04	Karen Fawcett Way to Grow Winona
10:12	Office of Ombudspersons for Families
10:20	Katie O'Brien Village Concept
10:28	Roxy Foster National Parenting Association
10:36	Margaret Boyer Alliance of Child Care Professionals
10:44	Rich Neumeister



10:52 Duane Sims
MELD

11:00 Greg Fink, Dorothy Opheim, John Fjelstuhl
Cass County/Pillager School District

11:08 Polly Keppel
Child Care Works

11:16 Jevne Kloeber
Minnesota Early Childhood Education Council

11:24 Bob Kindermann
Chisago County Collaborative

11:32 Lisa Venable
United Way/Success By Six

11:40 Terry Anderson and Don Ellenberg
Congregations Concerned for Children

11:48 Rodney Johari

11:56 Leah Skurdahl
Turn Off the Violence

12:04 Chip Halbeck
Minnesota Housing Partnership

12:12 Beth Elliot

12:20 Donna Fishman
MOAPPP/Teen Pregnancy Prevention

12:28 Gayle Zoffer
Search Institute - Healthy Communities Team



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AGENDA/SPEAKER'S TIME SCHEDULE

Public Hearing - August 26, 1994
200 State Office Building
9:30 - 11:00 a.m.

- 9:30 Vern Wettternach
Office of the Mayor of the City of Minneapolis
- 9:38 Diane Anderson
R-Kids
- 9:46 Connie Bell and Nancy Johnson
Greater Minneapolis Day Care
- 9:54 Pat Rubel
Family Service
- 10:02 Ed Eide
Community Emergency Assistance Program
- 10:10 Mary Begalle
Minnesota School Food Service
- 10:18 Joe Nathan
Center for School Change
- 10:26 Karen Kingsley
Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing
(MICAH)
- 10:34 John Petraborg
Department of Human Services
- 10:42 Lynn Schoonmaker
Mn Coalition of Family Organizations (COFO)
Mary Jo Czaplewski
Mn Council on Family Relations & Mn. Home Economics Asso.
- 10:50 Linda Gast and Denise Blaylark-Brown
City Parents United





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AGENDA

October 4, 1994
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Room 15, Capitol

- 9:00 a.m. Welcome
 Sen. Jane Ranum
- Summary of August hearings
 Ann McCaughan
- 9:05 Results from Inmate Survey
 The Citizen's Council
- 9:20 Student Survey, Special Populations
 Barb Yates, Minnesota Department of Education
- 9:30 Report on summary of Hennepin County Suburban Adolescent Health Task Force
 Michael Dugar - Michael Dugar & Associates
 Judy Traub, Co-Chair of Task Force and Former State Senator from Minnetonka
- 9:45 Nancy Ovick
 Licensed School Nurse, Pine City Public Schools
- 9:55 Work with youth on the streets
 Kirk Harrington, Prevention and Risk Reduction Unit, Minnesota Department of Education
- 10:05 Youth Panel:
 Leader Woman Stately - Red Lake Angie Beck from Cottage Grove
 Steve Simon and Jeremy Blankenship from Austin Dwayne Bowdry from St. Paul
- 11:05 Pilot Projects - Teen Pregnancy Prevention Projects of Minnesota
 Donna Fishman
- 11:20 Teen Pregnancy in Context
 Kate Kalb, Adolescent Health Coordinator, Division of Family Health, Minn. Dept. of Health
- 11:30 Financial costs related to births to unwed mothers
 Dan McLaughlin, Director, Hennepin County Health Care Systems
- 11:40 Psychological and sociological issues presented by youth
 Cherylee Sherry, MPH, CHES
 Executive Director, Common Health Clinic in Stillwater
- 11:50 Health needs of adolescents and access to services
 David Aughey, M.D.
 Medical Director, Teen Age Medical Services





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

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Wednesday, October 26, 1994
9:00 a.m. to noon
Room 15, State Capitol

A G E N D A

- 9:00 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Project
Donna Fishman
- 9:15 Teen Pregnancy in Context
Kate Kalb, Adolescent Health Coordinator
Division of Family Health, Minnesota Department of Health
- 9:30 Update on Children's Programs Information Management Redesign Project
Eileen McCormack
- 9:40 The Importance of Parent-Child Attachment: Implications for Practice and Policy
Dr. Marti Erickson
University Consortium on Children, Youth and Families
- 11:10 Business
 - Approve minutes
 - Background for Family Impact Statements
 - Other





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

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PROPOSED AGENDA

RETREAT

Thursday, November 17, 1994

9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

"No Place Like Home"
Meeting and Reception Center
1093 South Snelling Avenue

9:00 a.m. Welcome and coffee

DEVELOPING A FAMILY IMPACT STATEMENT
Choosing critical questions

11:30-

12:30

SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION ON A BILL

12:30

Lunch

1:00-

3:00 p.m.

DESIGNING AN IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS
Choosing participants and level of involvement

3:00 p.m.

EVALUATION OF 1994 and NEXT STEPS

4:00 p.m.

Adjourn

Facilitated by Bob Ryan of Skillshare Associates





Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

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AGENDA

Thursday, December 8, 1994
9:00 a.m. to noon
Room 318, Capitol

Tasks to be completed:

Draft Family Impact Checklist
Adopt Operating Rules
Approve meeting summaries from 10/24/94 and 11/17/94 (retreat)

Announcements:

Working Parent Resource Center Folder
Land Management Information Center Open House
Budget and per diem



APPENDIX D



Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

60 State Office Building • 100 Constitution Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155 1201
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To: Members of the Children's Cabinet
Members of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Their Families
Collaborative Implementation Grant Sites
Tour guides
Minnesota Planning staff
House and Senate Staff

From: Ann McCaughan
Julie Suchy

Re: Joint tour of collaborative sites

Date: September 14, 1994

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES ON DAY ONE!

This memo will confirm the itinerary for the two all day tours of implementation grant sites. Times are approximate depending on travel time.

DAY ONE - SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

7:50 a.m.	Check in with Ann McCaughan at Capitol steps
8:00 a.m.	Bus departs Capitol Sen. Ranum and Barb Yates - introductory remarks
9:00 a.m.	Bus arrives Rush City and Stacy
11:45 a.m.	Bus departs Rush City and Stacy Box lunch en route to St. Paul Dennis McCoy, Blue Earth County - presentation
12:45 p.m.	Bus arrives St. Paul/Ramsey County West 7th Community Center
2:00 p.m.	Bus departs St. Paul
2:45 p.m.	Bus arrives at Carver/Scott County Klein House, 314 Walnut St. in Chaska



4:15 p.m. Bus departs Carver/Scott
5:00 p.m. Disembark at Capitol steps

DAY TWO - SEPTEMBER 22, 1994

7:50 a.m. Check in with Ann McCaughan at Capitol steps
8:00 a.m. Bus departs Capitol
 Sen. Ranum and Barb Yates - introductory remarks

8:45 a.m. Bus arrives in Anoka County
 L.O. Jacob Elementary School, 1700 NW Coon Rapids

10:00 a.m. Bus departs Anoka
 Box lunch en route to Cloquet/Carlton County
 Julie Brunner, Anoka County - questions/discussion

12:30 p.m. Bus arrives in Cloquet
 Cloquet Schools Admin. Bldg., 509 Carlton Ave.

2:30 p.m. Bus departs Cloquet
 Cyndi Anderson, Becker County - presentation

5:00 p.m. Disembark at Capitol steps

At the present time we have commitments from the following people to attend each tour:

On September 19 - Reps. Alice Johnson, Richard Jefferson, Peggy Leppik, Barb Vickerman; Senators Ellen Anderson, Dave Knutson, Gene Merriam, Pat Piper, Jane Ranum, Jerry Janezich and Terry Johnston (Chaska only); Commr. R. Jane Brown; along with Ann Jaede, Tom Rice, Ruth Carlson, Julie Suchy, Susan Roth, Tim Reardon, Barb Yates, Eileen McCormack, Ann McCaughan, Dennis McCoy, Stephanie Andrews, Deb Meininger and Joan White.

On September 22 - Reps. Richard Jefferson, Alice Johnson (morning only) ; Senators Pat Piper, Jane Ranum, Jerry Janezich (aft. only), Gene Merriam (morning only); Commr. Maria Gomez; Director John Hustad; along with Anne Damon, Ann Schluter, Tom Rice, Ron Hackett, Lou Fuller, Susan Roth, Tim Reardon, Barb Yates, Eileen McCormack, Maureen Bellis, Jayne Rankin, Mark Fermanich (morning only), Ann McCaughan, Stephanie Andrews, Deb Meininger, Cyndi Anderson and Julie Brunner.

For changes or other information, call Ann McCaughan or Julie Suchy.

Anoka County

Contact Person: Julie Brunner (612) 422-7008/Craig Sorenson (612) 422-7053

Amount: \$240,000

For the last two years, representatives from School Districts, County departments and community agencies have engaged in a planning process to better address the needs of the children and families in Anoka County. An outgrowth of this process was the formation of the Anoka County Children and Family Services Council. This project, with the Council's support and guidance, focuses on improved outreach and early identification of children and families in need of services and intervenes across service systems on behalf of families. The Family Comprehensive Assessment, Referral and Education (Family C.A.R.E.) component provides a "one stop" opportunity at School District sites for children (0-20 years of age) and their families to receive help with identifying their needs and the appropriate resources to meet those needs. The second component of this project establishes Family Service Sites in ten elementary schools within Anoka County. School based teams composed of family members, school personnel, county staff and representatives from community agencies have been formed to meet the needs of students and their families who have been identified as needing assistance and support.

Becker County Children's Initiative

Contact Person: Cyndi Anderson (218) 847-8553

Amount: \$240,000

The Becker County Family Services Collaborative is known as the Becker County Children's Initiative. The Becker County Children's Initiative represents a community collaborative planning process that began in August of 1992. Currently, Becker County is in a partnership with Cass County, City of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota; as part of the Pew Charitable Trusts Children's Initiative. Through the intensive state and local planning processes of the last fifteen months, a strategic plan was developed for a reconfigured service delivery system, with information management, governance structures and financing to support the service delivery strategy. The mission of the Becker County Children's Initiative is to: improve child health, improve child development, reduce barriers to adequate school performance and improve family functioning. The reconfigured system of services has several key components: a shift from crisis-oriented, fragmented, inadequate services driven by categorical funding sources to a system that is prevention focused, universal, family-friendly and outcome based.

Blue Earth County Human Services

Contact Person: Dennis McCoy (507) 389-8373

Amount: \$240,000

Blue Earth County Human Services, Blue Earth County Community Health Services, Nicollet County Human Services, School District 77, and School District 2071 have formed a Family Service Collaborative. Working with all child serving agencies in the area, the Collaborative

"Family Service Collaboratives Site Tour" 1994

is taking a systems change approach to delivering a comprehensive, seamless system of services to children and families. The project creates an integrated service system, focusing on prevention, early identification and intervention, very accessible service delivery, and respectful interaction with families. Through a variety of mechanisms and services, the project redirects resources to early intervention and prevention. Families receiving services do so in a multi-agency, unitary case management system in which they are full participants. The project is family centered, emphasizes creative service planning, utilizes resources across systems, helps the family navigate the system, and provides supplemental, wraparound services.

Carlton County Children & Family Service Collaboration

Contact Person: Bill Pinnsonault (218) 879-4583

Amount: \$200,000

Carlton County, population 29,259, comprises an 860 square mile area and is located in northeastern Minnesota, at the southern tip of Minnesota's "arrowhead" region. The mission of the Carlton County Children and Family Service Collaborative (CCCFSC) is to create a community environment and service network that promotes family health, stability and self-sufficiency through an easily accessible, integrated human service delivery system. The problems most common to Carlton county residents include addictions, unemployment and family issues. Many times, the solutions to these problems have been hindered by a traditional, crisis oriented approach and categorical funding. Recognizing that comprehensive change must occur across system lines for services to families to be more effective, Carlton County has initiated several successful collaborative efforts over the past several years. The most recent of these efforts was the award of a \$35,000 Children's Mental Health Collaborative planning grant. This planning grant supported processes that developed more clearly defined collaborative goals, and involved area educators, service providers, businesses, government agencies and service recipients. the most significant of these processes occurred during November of 1993, when twenty-seven collaborative partners, participated in a three day "visioning process" facilitated by the Wilder Foundation. Nearly 1,000 staff members and budgets totalling over \$50,000,000 were represented by individuals involved in this visioning process, which culminated in the development of the workplan for this collaborative. This project reflects the CCCFSC's comprehensive commitment to an integrated fund, coordinated assessment, a centralized and accessible information base, consolidated services, consistent focus on individual family needs, and a reinvestment of dollars saved into ongoing and broad based local prevention efforts.

Carver-Scott Educational Cooperative

Contact Person: James Hinck (612) 368-8809/Brenda Urke (612) 368-8805

Amount: \$240,000

The "Carver-Scott Integrated Service System: addresses needs through a continuum of services which are family-driven, comprehensive and community-based. The two county

"Family Service Collaboratives Site Tour" 1994

area is among the top five fastest growing counties in the five state region. Families with children under 18 comprise over 41% of the population; a higher proportion than any other region in Minnesota. Spiralling rates of violence, sexual abuse, chemical abuse, juvenile crime, and developmental problems among children are among the signals which call for a bold new service delivery system. In response to this challenge, a formal agreement to develop a fully integrated system was put into place in 1991. This agreement moves the process beyond the "prototype" state into full implementation, as described in "Together We Can" (Federal publication on Family Collaboratives). Key agencies include human services, education, community action, public health, and corrections. As a first step toward a comprehensive integrated system, Carver and Scott Counties currently have an integrated fund commitment in excess of \$700,000. A supervisor of Children and Families Programs has been hired to manage joint staff. The Family Service Collaborative grant provides the resources necessary to implement a full range of integrated services in Carver and Scott Counties. The overall goal of the Carver Scott Family Service collaboration: To provide families and children a seamless system of services which strengthens their capacity and resources to support their child's healthy development and school success.

Chisago Cty. Health and Human Services

Contact Person: Marina Vork/Bob Kinderman (612)257-1300/(612)257-0337

Amount: \$240,000

This project is an expansion of efforts to provide family based services in a collaborative structure that began in Chisago County over two years ago. Community members recognized that there was a need to take a new look at the way services were being provided. In particular there was a need to reach out and support families before their problems became a crisis that was difficult and expensive to resolve and all too often resulted in children being placed out of their home. Two school districts, in cooperation with parents and county government, and with strong support from local business leaders, decided to create Family Centers. The North Branch School District opened the Stacy Family Center adjacent to a large trailer court in the city of Stacy. Initial property and construction costs were provided by a local businessman who now leases the building to the school at cost. The Rush City School District opened the Rush City Family Center in the city's shopping mall. Space and furnishing costs were provided by a local business man who continues to support the Rush City Family Center by providing a cash match of \$1.00 for every \$3.00 in non-school based funding that the Center receives. Each Family Center provides a wide variety of services directed mainly toward families with preschool children. The location of each Family Center was selected to make it as accessible as possible for those families most likely to use their services. At the same time that the Family Centers were being developed, a variety of related initiatives to develop collaboration in other services and areas were being instituted. The decision to have case management services for children with mental health needs provided by school staff through a collaboration of Chisago County Health and Human Services and the St. Croix River Education District is but one example of these initiatives. For the most part, resources to be developed through this

particular Family Services Collaborative project expand the capacities of the Family Centers. This funding enables them to reach out to all new mothers and greatly increase their identification of and contact with children at risk of needing more crisis oriented services. The funding also enables the Family Centers to extend their continuum of services to school age children and team with the Five Co. Mental Health Center to provide in-home family therapy to families exhibiting more serious problems. A smaller portion of this project's resources are directed towards coordinating all service collaboration initiatives in Chisago County, including the development of a wrap-around services fund and accompanying non-categorical approach to providing children's services.

St. Paul Children's Initiative

Contact Person: Claudia Dengler (612) 642-4000/Kathleen Vellenga (612) 659-6042

Amount: \$120,000.00

The City of St. Paul is one of the three pilot sites for the Minnesota Children's Initiative with the Pew Charitable Trusts. As part of that process, the Saint Paul Children's Initiative (SPCI) has been engaged in a broadly-based strategic planning process that has included the City, Ramsey County, Saint Paul Public Schools, major private funders, parents, front line workers, and community-level service providers. The result is a specific plan that will integrate the delivery of health, education and human services for individual families at the neighborhood level. An initial network of Family Center Clusters in Saint Paul is being established as the place for families to meet in the community, as the hub of a continuum of services and as the mechanism for facilitating system change. Ramsey County, the City of Saint Paul and the Saint Paul Public Schools have committed significant resources to an integrated fund and are part of an interim governance structure. Initial sites will be chosen by a process that is designed to build on existing strengths and allow for as much creativity and engagement at the community level as possible.



Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

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MEMO

TO: State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives

FROM: Senator Jane Ranum, Chair *JR*
Representative Alice Johnson, Vice Chair *AJ*

DATE: October 11, 1994

RE: Summary of testimony presented to the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families

During August, the Commission sent a letter to approximately 575 people on our mailing list inviting testimony from individuals or organizations. We asked that the testimony would address three questions: 1) To identify the three most important issues for the Legislature to address in 1995 concerning children and families; 2) Why these were the most important issues; and 3) Based on the assumption that the 1995 budget will be the same as the 1993 appropriations, how should money be re-allocated to pay for the priorities that were identified. The letter invited both written and oral testimony.

Persons wishing to present oral testimony called and were placed on the speaker's list in the order of their call. Those people who called after the time slots were all allocated were encouraged to send written testimony. A number of individuals preferred to send written testimony and did not ask to have time allocated for oral testimony.

A summary of all the testimony that was received as of September 25, 1994 was prepared and is on file in the Legislative Reference Library and also in the Commission Office. Enclosed please find an Executive Summary of that report which identifies the major issues which emerged from the testimony received.

Please call the Commission Office if you would like to have a copy of the complete summary.



APPENDIX E

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oral and written testimony was received from fifty-one individuals: on August 11, 27 people gave oral testimony; on August 26, 13 people gave oral testimony; and 11 people sent in their written comments as of September 25, 1994. Common themes emerged from the issues that were raised by these people:

- Nearly half the people testifying expressed concerns about reducing poverty for children and families. These persons indicated concerns that jobs must pay wages that will provide for their families above poverty limits. They also want to see safety nets expanded including collection of child support and raising AFDC grants. Finally, in regards to welfare reform a number of speakers expressed the concern that two years is not enough time for some welfare recipients to achieve self-sufficiency and also that teen parents should be able to live with their own parents or other responsible adults while receiving an AFDC grant for their child.
- Approximately one third of those people who supplied testimony were concerned about systemic change in service deliveries for children and families. Concerns were expressed that the State needs to make long term investments in systems change including health reform. Family preservation and support systems need to be strengthened in order to prevent out-of-home placements, and all self-sufficiency programs need to be culturally and ethnically sensitive and inclusive.
- A quarter of those providing testimony considered prevention to be a major concern as regards to both preventing child maltreatment and violence prevention including conflict resolution, training and mediation.
- A fourth of the people providing testimony strongly identified child care as a major concern. Their testimony included concerns that child care workers must have increased wages and training and that the resource and referral network must be expanded.
- 20% of the people providing testimony urged expansion of programs such as Head Start, Learning Readiness, Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE), and Family Education and Support programs including Way to Grow and parenting classes.
- 20% of the people providing testimony had concerns in the areas of family law including issues concerning custody, enforcing accountability of child support money received and rights of children from second families.

- 15% of those people providing testimony urged the importance of collaboration between federal, state and local governments, non-profit service providers, businesses, faith communities and schools, and urged co-location of services in schools or family resource centers.
- 10% of the people providing testimony stressed the need for money for evaluation of existing and new programs.
- Slightly over 10% of those people testifying encouraged expansion of mentor networks, including some ability to encourage multiple adult parenting of children.
- 10% of the people providing testimony identified strong concerns about the need for affordable housing.
- Slightly less than 10% of those providing testimony were primarily concerned with the need to reduce teen pregnancy and promote teen health.

Other concerns raised by some people testifying include: a holistic approach to juvenile justice; ensure completion of high school; universal home visiting during pregnancy; access to transportation; support for children of undocumented and/or unaccompanied minors and children of GI dads and adoptees from other countries; eliminating no-fault divorce and providing financial incentives to traditional families; eliminate discrimination based on race or sexual preference; expanding school food service; encouraging parent involvement in schools and teaching administrators how to work with parents; recognizing academic achievement as least as much as athletic achievement in the media; and sponsoring educational opportunities such as Horizons for other members of the legislature.

A majority of the persons providing testimony did not identify how funding should be reallocated to address their particular concerns. Of those persons who did identify funding sources, the largest number, about 10% of those testifying, said that money should be redistributed from the prison systems and other "tail end" crisis approaches to "front end" prevention efforts. Other testifiers requested expansion of the family tax credit, reducing administrative costs, waivers from the federal government, coordinating state and federal funding streams, shifting money from education to parent and family education and preventative services, and increased child support collections.

For further information call the office of the Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families. Copies of this report will be kept in the Legislative Reference Library in Room 645, State Office Building.

APPENDIX F

FAMILY IMPACT CHECKLIST

Improving the Service System ...

Does this

- Y N provide for outreach and information to build commitment?
- Y N provide a forum to empower families and respond to their needs?
- Y N require or encourage collaboration including the private and non-profit sectors?
- Y N direct services to be provided within the family's community?
- Y N allow flexibility in service delivery?
- Y N affect other laws or duplicate other programs or services?
- Y N identify the appropriate population?

Recognizing Costs, Outcomes and Accountability...

Does this

- Y N promote or require integrated funding as opposed to categorical funding?
- Y N require outcomes and provide for evaluation and accountability?
- Y N provide incentives for decision makers and payers to work together?
- Y N leverage other funds?
- Y N simplify bureaucracy and minimize administrative expense?

DRAFT

Building Self-Sufficiency...

Does this

- Y N serve the best interests of the child and family in the least intrusive way?
- Y N promote the unique expression of family values and cultural traditions?
- Y N require families to participate in decisions affecting them?
- Y N encourage personal responsibility and promote the economic stability of a family?

MORE PROBING QUESTIONS

DRAFT

A child's best interests are within the family, supported, strengthened and empowered by the family's community and culture.

Will this legislation improve the lives of children and families?

Improving the Service System...

- ▶ In what ways will families experience service delivery differently? How is access to services made easier for families? How does this program or policy avoid stigmatization of families or individuals? What evidence is there that the policy maker or service provider has listened to the needs of the individual child within the context of her/his family and facilitated the parent or guardian to be an active, equal partner in decision making? How are youth enabled to contribute to the community and have an impact on decision making? Does this policy or program balance the needs of the individual in relation to the needs of the family, and the needs of the family in relation to the expectations of the community? How are competing needs addressed?
- ▶ What evidence is there that communities of diversity have been involved early in the planning and continuously involved in implementation of this policy or program? What provisions are included to ensure participation or access by use of the participants language or other unique needs? Are definitions or regulations of a family inclusive of all races, cultures, religions, and economic classes?
- ▶ How does the policy promote integrated services and/or shared facilities? What linkages are evident at the federal, state and local level? Are there impediments? What incentives are there for the private sector to supplement public efforts?

Recognizing Costs, Outcomes, and Accountability...

- ▶ What outcomes will be achieved and what indicators will be used to evaluate progress towards or achievements of these ends? Who is responsible for evaluation? What incentives are there to discontinue ineffective or inefficient services and support services that produce results?
- ▶ How does the policy allow the service delivery system to spend dollars for families faced with multiple service needs through de-categorized funding? What preventative strategies are included and are the funding dollars adequate? If the program cannot be universal, is it targeted to those children and families most vulnerable and in need of support? Are eligibility requirements, if any, based on rational distinctions?

Building Self Sufficiency...

- ▶ How will this policy reduce poverty for all families and children? In what ways does this policy or program promote family stability? In what ways are families helped to identify all resources available to them?
- ▶ In what ways does this policy or program build on individual and family strengths? In what ways does this address the needs of children and families at specific stages of child development and family life cycle? How are family and parent commitments strengthened?

DRAFT

APPENDIX G



ECM

Post Review



STATE LEGISLATORS AND agency heads at the Stacy Family Center on Monday heard about the collaborative model of providing interagency services at one site for families with children. (Photo by Twyla Ring.)

Legislators, agency heads tour RC, Stacy Family Centers

by Twyla Ring

Innovative family service collaboratives in Minnesota were toured by legislators and state agency heads this week, including the Rush City Family Center and the Stacy Family Center on Monday.

Visitors included members of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families, the Children's Cabinet, the Department of Education, the Minnesota Planning Agency, the Department of Health, the Department of Economic Security and the Department of Finance.

Grant funds support collaborative efforts which serve families in a broad way, providing a sort of "one-stop shopping" service for families in need of assistance in one way or another. Collaborative efforts help eliminate duplication of services, help form "teams" of providers to get families the help they need, and help avoid situations wherein families in need of help fall through the cracks in the system.

ALTHOUGH NOT in the tour group, Senator Janet Johnson of North Branch says, "Collaboratives bring providers together in a well-coordinated plan of action. This new way of delivering services results in a tailored and comprehensive effort. By dealing effectively with problems from the start and avoiding duplication, collaboratives also have the potential for avoiding needless public expense."

In Stacy on Monday, Senator Jane Ranum, chair of the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families, was concerned about such productive programs that are funded by grants when the grant money disappears. "We're wondering how to address that problem as policy makers," she

noted.

North Branch Community Education director Jeanne Leland agreed that everyone involved with such programs has the same concern. "We need to look at some way of slowly phasing into other funding," she suggested.

Senator Pat Piper, chair of the Family Service Commission, said that there's never enough money and that legislators want to make better use of money already appropriated in the system.

COLLABORATIVES FEATURE strong interagency cooperation: schools, county health services and social services, and private providers. The emphasis is on prevention of problems for families and children at risk, rather than on intervention. Collaboratives provide each family client with comprehensive services, replacing the old system in which isolated providers provided specialized services in fragmented fashion.

Sen. Ranum said, "We want to hear how this is changing real lives for real people."

A couple of mothers and their children shared their experiences at the Stacy Family Center and its affect on their lives.

Sen. Piper noted that she wanted not only to hear what was working, but also what wasn't.

AFTER SPENDING about an hour in Stacy, the group left for Rush City and other integrated service sites.

According to Sen. Johnson, "It takes a lot of planning and start-up effort, and it's exciting to see collaboratives taking shape. The innovative work under way in Rush City and Stacy has the potential for serving as a model for the state and for the nation."

APPENDIX H

Minnesota inmates reveal pattern of abuse, absent fathers, drug use, welfare

■ About four in 10 prisoners respond to legislative survey

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Minnesota prison inmates have a lot more in common than their previous crimes and their current addresses, a new survey suggests.

Inmates were more likely to report that they were once sexually or physically abused than a control group of Minnesota teen-agers. Their fathers were absent more often, their families were more likely to be on welfare, and they were more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol.

Results of the nonscientific survey, which was commissioned by the Legislature, were presented Tuesday to the state Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families. Questionnaires were sent to about 4,000 inmates, and about 1,700 chose to respond.

Inmates were more likely to re-

call that they did not want to discuss their problems as teen-agers, or that talking about problems did not help.

Reports of shoplifting, fighting and vandalism also were common. That may seem self-evident, said Richard Ericson, president of the Citizens Council, which conducted the study. But he said it offers an important clue.

"The first signs of these behaviors ought to be looked at and looked at seriously with heavy intervention," he said.

The vast majority of inmates who responded to the survey also said they felt that at least one parent cared about them when they were adolescents. And most of them said they liked school.

Lawmakers said that shows opportunities to try to direct children into better lives.

"This really gives us a lot of hope," said state Sen. Ellen Anderson, DFL-St. Paul, who sponsored the bill to authorize the survey. "We do know there are some answers that aren't that complex and that expensive."

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Tuesday
October 4/1994
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Study seeks key to keeping kids out of jail

Most inmates said that they hadn't had anyone to talk to

By Robert Franklin
Staff Writer

They may have grown up in a world of poverty, depression, beatings and sexual abuse, but, like people on the outside, most Minnesota prison inmates had at least one parent who cared about them.

There was a difference, however, a new study says: The kids who were straight were able to talk to somebody about their problems. Most of the inmates were not.

The study, in which 1,700 of Minnesota's 4,000 inmates recalled their adolescent experiences, will be presented today to the state Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families.

The inmates' responses were compared with a 1987 survey of 36,000 Minnesota students in grades seven through 12. The inmates were far more likely to have been physically or sexually abused, to have grown up without a father or with parents who did not finish high school, to have lived in poverty or on welfare, to have had trouble with alcohol or drugs and to have felt discouraged or hopeless.

The report also pointed out this contradiction: "Although most inmates (more than 80 percent) felt cared for by parents, many also were maltreated by parents and most did not discuss problems with their parents." Or with anybody else.

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"I was absolutely astonished that it came out so clearly that discussing problems is really important," said Jane Gilgun, a University of Minnesota associate professor who directed research for the study.

For youngsters who did talk, the confidant could be anybody — another child, a parent, a family friend, girlfriend or boyfriend, Gilgun said. "It varied about who they confided in. The important thing is [that] they did."

She said the lesson for relating to youngsters who are at risk is: "Don't assume these kids are not reachable. ... No matter how many risks a person has, there's still some protection there, some good going on. It's up to us to ... try and find what's going well in their lives and try build on that."

That building can happen in school, church, on the playground, wherever the youngsters are, said Gilgun, who works in the university's School of Social Work. Build on anything that might help youngsters belong and

feel self-worth, such as midnight basketball, a youth program at Target Center or a drop-in center for youth at the Mall of America, she said.

The state Department of Corrections contracted for the study with the nonprofit Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice. "Our organization is not excusing people who offend," said Richard Ericson, council president. "We're interested in trying to find out what things can be done to intervene in criminal behavior. ... We've been talking prevention for years."

The study said there are plenty of risks for adolescents to overcome, including racism and discrimination, family and neighborhood violence, poverty and neglect.

But it said the risks can be fought with "protective factors," including close relationships with good role models, opportunities for education and jobs, seeing family members being treated with respect and youngsters being respected at home, at school or on the playground.

Working hard is not always a good

strategy for prevention. When they were adolescents, 27 percent of the male inmates and 20 percent of the females worked more than 20 hours a week. Twenty hours is a point at which grades in school start to drop significantly, the report said.

The long hours show that before they are jailed, the inmates "do work, they do want to earn money. I think it means they want be part of society," Gilgun said. Still, the hours not only hurt their schooling but also detracted from other constructive activities, she said.

By comparison, 9 percent of male students and 4 percent of females worked more than 20 hours a week.

the 1987 survey said.

The study also compared some of its findings to a 1991 survey of 540 inmates in Minnesota juvenile institutions. Several of the findings were similar. One difference: Two-thirds of juvenile female inmates had attempted suicide, twice the percentage of any other group.

The study was authorized by a bill sponsored by DFL Sens. Ellen Anderson, of St. Paul, and Jane Ranum, of Minneapolis, and promoted by the United Way of Minneapolis Area.

The legislative commission will discuss it at 9 a.m. today in Room 15 of the State Capitol.

